

SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver, 55 1/2¢ per ounce.
Copper, 15 1/2¢ per pound.
Lead, A. & B. 2 1/2¢ price, 13 1/2¢; New
York exchange, 13 1/2¢.

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1901

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Partly cloudy and cooler.

NUMBER 119

CARNIVAL IS LAUNCHED WITH POMP AND REVELRY

Ten Thousand People Were in Attendance Upon the Opening Day.

Kangaroo Court, Midway Attractions and Other Features of the Great Show.

Programme for Today

TRAVELING MEN'S DAY.

10 a. m.—Street parade with 950 traveling men in line, Jarbour attractions, bands and other features.
12 noon.—Midway resumes business.
2 p. m.—Opening of Kangaroo court.
3 to 4 p. m.—Concert by Held's band.
8 to 10 p. m.—Band concert.

GOVERNOR WELLS has pressed the button and the "barkers" are polishing off the job. The Elks' street fair and carnival was opened yesterday, and opened wide. From noon until nearly midnight people strolled into and through the grounds, listening to the "barkers" seeing the shows, paying fines in the Kangaroo court and having high times generally. The reaction from the days of sorrow following the death and burial of President McKinley has come. While the dead executive is remembered with deep grief, people are feeling the need of amusement and they are entering into the carnival spirit with all the zest of children at a picnic. There is something "a gay over, too."

The great street parade yesterday morning was a fair index of what was to be found inside the enclosure. Early yesterday afternoon the visitors began going into the grounds and the stream of incomers showed little diminution until after 3 o'clock in the evening. The turnstile count showed that there were 9,300 paid admissions, and with the passes added, both complimentary and concessioner, it was estimated that nearly 10,000 turned out.

The Kangaroo court was a center of attraction in the afternoon. The little building where the judges sat was packed to suffocation and the numerous victims of the "strong arm of Elk law" were shown no mercy by the jeering crowd. The midway attractions did a good business, but it was not until evening that they began to reap a rich harvest of coin.

The grounds, lighted at a little after 6 o'clock, made as pretty a sight as

one could wish to see. Never in the history of Salt Lake has electrical illumination been made to yield so brilliant and yet so tasteful an effect. The arches that close the streets blazed with electric lamps. Strings of them, run down the centers of the thoroughfares, and radiating at intervals to the booths, made the enclosure as bright as the clearest noonday. The booths themselves, all studded with incandescents, shone out conspicuously and caused constant and curious admiration from the passing throngs.

It would be impossible, where so many exhibits are meritorious, to single out any for special praise. In every instance the wares whose merits were intended to be advertised were placed in such a manner as to leave nothing to be desired. A tastefulness universal has been displayed and every exhibitor is entitled to thanks and congratulations.

Over on the midway Salt Lake is getting its first idea of what a midway should be. Some of the attractions, better than others, but all are worth more than the price of admission. About the only legitimate protest against the heavy coming to them is in the Indian village. This is not because of the character of the performance, which is excellent, but because the place is so low that only a few can see what is going on. It should be raised at least two feet.

Great credit is due the Elks for bringing together so large and so worthy a lot of attractions. That the people will appreciate the enterprise shown and attend the carnival in force throughout the seven days remaining is now assured.

PARADE OF ELKS AND MIDWAY STARS MADE AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE

Before cheering crowds that massed themselves so thickly in the streets that there was barely room for the parade to pass, the Elks and their musical attractions paraded through Salt Lake's principal thoroughfares yesterday morning. Every scheduled feature was presented and the general appearance of the column was most imposing.

It was a hour late getting started, but people are used to such delays and they waited patiently. The wait was caused by the carriages at the west door of the joint building. There Mayor Thompson, in a very happy little speech, presented the key of the city to Queen Mabelle and placed upon her royal brow the crown she is to wear during the carnival. With this feature over, that part of the parade which had rendezvoused at the joint building, marched around on Fourth South street to West Temple and then up to Market street, where the Elks, 112 strong, were waiting in front of their lodge room.

As the column came by the Elks swung into their place at the head of the second division, and the parade turned north on Main street toward the grounds in waiting.

First of all was Mounted Patrolman

Sperry, with Grand Marshal W. F. Beer and Aides L. E. Kahn and J. O. Nystrom. Behind them came a squad of policemen, commanded by Sergeant Brown.

Held's band, in special Elk uniforms of white with great purple elk heads across the breasts of the jackets, was the first musical organization. Queen Mabelle, in her robes of royal purple and white, seated in a carriage drawn by six white horses, each led by an attendant in uniform, had the place of honor. The vehicle was completely hidden beneath feathery white and purple plumes. Over the top was a crown worked in plumes, the white and purple intermingling and forming a very beautiful effect. On the box seat sat a stalwart negro in broadcloth and white, wearing a crown and a resplendent uniform of Elk colors, was the queen's outrider. Young K. K. Clark, a bearded and sorrowful man, and bearing the golden key, was next.

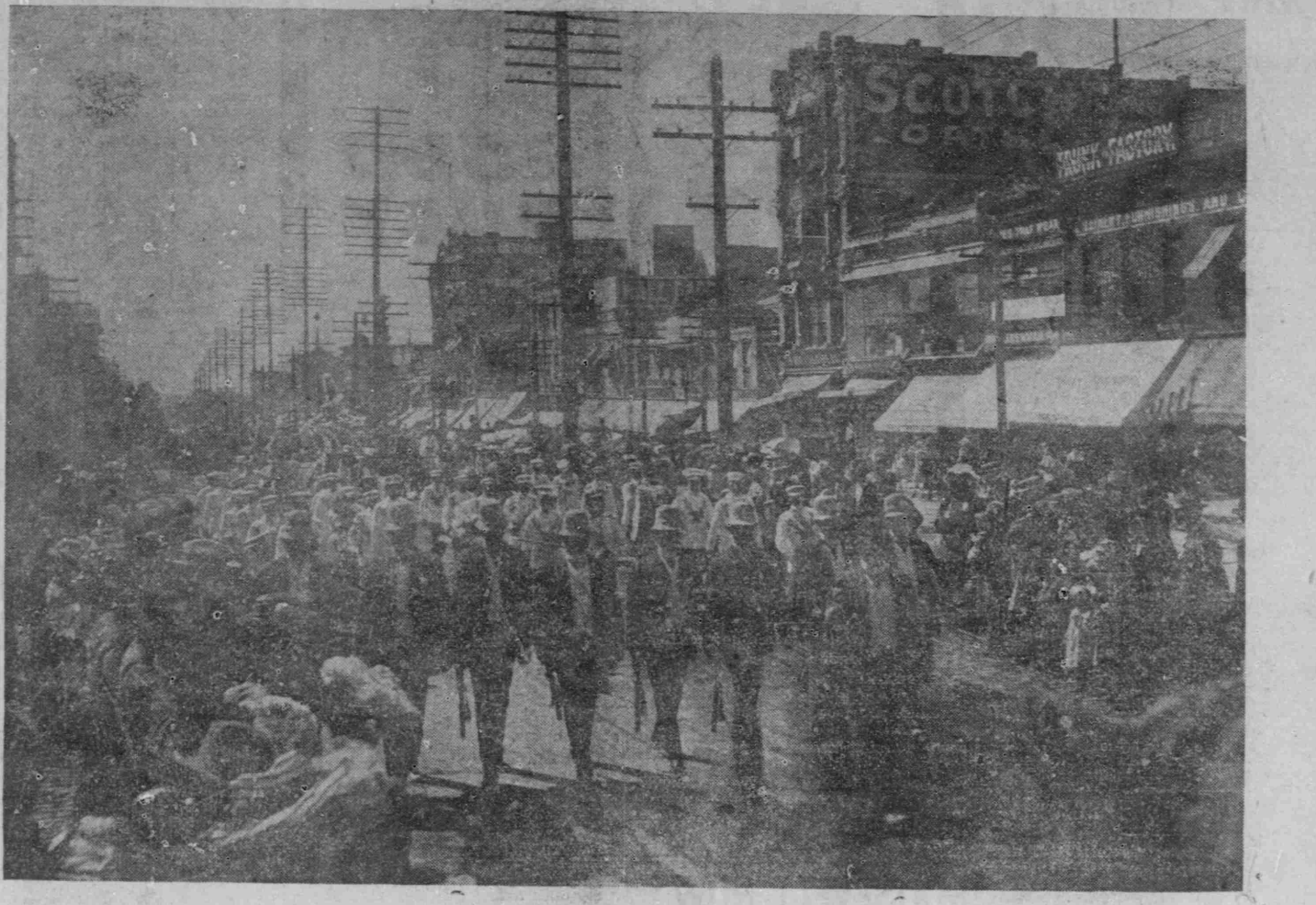
The maids of honor, in open carriages, followed. There were sixteen young women never seen in Salt Lake. Misses Etta Caldwell of Provo, Elizabeth Cosgroff of Rawlins, Cora B.

(Continued on Page 3.)



WHAT CARTOONIST LOVEY DID DURING THE FEW MINUTES HE WAS OUT OF JAIL.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD



VIEW OF THE ELKS' PARADE ON MAIN STREET.
(Photo by Fries Bros.)

FEARS FOR M'KINLEY'S BODY ESCAPES TO PROVE SANITY

President's Widow Visits Cemetery and Expresses Anxiety Over Possibility of Desecration—Strong Guard to be Maintained.

Canton, O., Sept. 20.—Shortly after noon today Mrs. McKinley expressed a desire to be taken to the cemetery. This request was readily acceded to by Dr. Rixey, who, with an attendant, escorted her to a closed carriage. They were accompanied by Mrs. Barber, quickly gathered about the carriage was dispersed by the soldiers on guard. Mrs. McKinley was driven over the lawn directly in front of the vault. The military guard gave a formal salute. When she saw the beautiful array of floral pieces, Mrs. McKinley expressed

gratification, but was apprehensive lest injury be done to her husband's body. She was assured by Dr. Rixey that the military guard would be maintained ninety days, at the expiration of which time the body would be securely placed in the vault, which would be locked. "I am happy over the effect of the drive," said Dr. Rixey when the party returned to the house. "Mrs. McKinley is much better and I have finally achieved success in getting her to take an interest in affairs going on in Canton. She asked many questions while riding, and seemed in good spirits."

John Armstrong Chanler, divorced husband of Amelie Rives, the novelist, emerges from a year's seclusion and tells his tale. Charlotteville, Va., Sept. 20.—John Armstrong Chanler, the divorced husband of Amelie Rives, now Princess Troubetzky, who has been lost for nearly a year, many of his friends thinking he was dead, arrived in this city this morning from Lynchburg, where he had been stopping at the Arlington hotel for six weeks. He was met at the train and driven to the residence of his friend and counsel, Captain Mirajah Woods. After a brief consultation, Mr. Chanler and Captain Woods took the train for Louisville, where they will attend the circuit court for appearance on a civil complaint, required to a drive in the county of Dr. Taylor, and remained there for six months. "During this time a number of eminent alienists, neurologists and psychologists were called into consultation by Dr. Taylor, and the records of the proceedings in Louisiana county disclose the unanimous opinion of all the experts as to Mr. Chanler's sanity. "Later, having placed himself in touch with his counsel by correspondence, he came to Virginia, and he is now and where proceedings will be instituted under the Virginia statute to demonstrate before a court of competent jurisdiction, and in an affirmative manner his entire sanity."

BOERS CAPTURE BRITISH COMPANY; PRISONERS ARE HELD AS HOSTAGES

London, Sept. 20.—Lord Kitchener reports that the Boers have captured a company of mounted infantry and two guns at Vaalkfontein. One officer was killed.

The Boers, in superior force, surrounded the British. Lord Kitchener is making a strict investigation and has sent columns of troops in pursuit of the Boers. The succession of "regrettable incidents" which Lord Kitchener has reported has evoked editorial counsels to the government to cease to endeavor to wage war by proclamation and to recognize the need of crushing the Boers by force of arms.

No news has as yet been received that the Boers have liberated the prisoners recently captured, and according to Boer circles in Brussels, Commandant General Botha intend to hold the 150 British prisoners as hostages against the Boers' proclamation. The Gazette this evening announces that on the disbandment of Lord

Strathcona's Canadian corps twenty-one officers have been granted honorary rank in the British army, corresponding with their present rank. The list commences with the name of Lieutenant Colonel Stole (the commander of Strathcona's Horse in South Africa), who becomes an honorary lieutenant colonel in the regular army.

The Daily Chronicle finds great satisfaction in an alleged authoritative statement from its Washington correspondent, to which it gives great importance and prominence, that President Roosevelt is not pro-Boer in his sentiments and will maintain strictly President McKinley's policy with regard to South Africa.

"Therefore," says the Chronicle, "any traiting to a chapter of accidents, so far as the United States are concerned, on the part of the Boers will be doomed to disappointment."

Gage Buys More Bonds. Washington, Sept. 20.—The secretary of the treasury today purchased \$1,668,100 long-term 4 per cent bonds.

ACT AGAINST ANARCHY INDIANS THREATENED

Newark Excise Commissioners Strike at Saloon Keeper Sympathizers.

New York, Sept. 20.—After deploring the death of President McKinley and extending the board's sympathy to Mrs. McKinley, which was recorded, President Lewis of the excise commissioners of Newark, N. J., offered the following anti-anarchistic resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It has come to the notice of the board of excise that certain saloonkeepers in Newark have been guilty of permitting anarchists to assemble in their places of business and make speeches against the head of our nation, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That any saloonkeeper in this city who shall be charged by the police with harboring anarchists or permitting them to hold meetings in their places of business and make speeches against the government and the good order of the community, shall be deemed not to be the kind of person to conduct a business of this character, and any person guilty of such an offense shall suffer the revocation of his license and be debarred from again receiving a license to do business in this city."

Three captains of the Newark police thanked the board for its action. John Drowsky, the saloonkeeper in whose place the police arrested the two men last Saturday drinking the health of the assassin of McKinley, has had his license canceled by the board.

BUFFALO FAIR REOPENS.

Small Attendance Follows Funeral of the President.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Pan-American exposition, which was closed yesterday out of respect for the late President McKinley, reopened its gates this morning. The attendance was small.

This was Welsh day at the exposition. In addition to appropriate ceremonies, there was singing by Welsh societies and soloists. The international convention of cattlemen was also scheduled for today in the New York state building.

A great cattle parade in the stadium, including about 200 of the best breeders, is on the programme for this afternoon.

King Edward in Sweden. Helsingborg, Sweden, Sept. 20.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived here at noon today on the British royal yacht Osborne. The king of Sweden received them at the landing stage. The royal party drove to the castle of Solna, cheered by the populace.

SCHLEY IS CRITICISED BY ADMIRAL HIGGINSON

Latter Says That All Possible Efforts Were Not Made to Destroy the Cristobal Colon.

Question is Asked by the Court and Later Withdrawn—Four Witnesses Are Examined During the Day.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The Schley court of inquiry reconvened today, and before it adjourned examined four witnesses. The most important incident of the day was the decision of the court withdrawing a question put by the court itself, asking a witness to give his opinion concerning a point under controversy.

The witness was Rear Admiral Higginson, who participated in the Santiago campaign as captain of the battleship Massachusetts. This vessel at one time was a part of the flying squadron commanded by Commodore Schley, and the court asked him to state whether all possible measures were taken to capture or destroy the Spanish vessel Cristobal Colon, as it lay in Santiago harbor from May 27 to June 1. Admiral Higginson replied in the negative. Counsel for Admiral Schley objected to the question, on the ground that a reply would involve an opinion, and not a statement of facts. Judge Advocate Lemly admitted that the president's court was against questions of this character, and the court withdrew this interrogatory. It is generally admitted that this decision will have the effect of materially shortening the term of the court, as will also the court's intention to ask only questions of fact, and all hearsay testimony. In several cases the witnesses were admonished that only facts were to be given, and their own observation.

Admiral Dewey showed himself a prompt and methodical presiding officer. He called the court to order exactly at the designated hour, and adjourned it just as promptly at 4 o'clock.

The witnesses today were Rear Admiral Higginson, who commanded the battleship Massachusetts, and Captain C. M. Chester, who commanded the cruiser Cincinnati; Major Thomas N. Wood, of the marine corps, who commanded the marines on the Massachusetts; and Captain G. B. Harbes, who was executive officer of the Torpedo boat fleet on the stand when the court adjourned. The attendance of the public was small.

Mrs. Dewey accompanied her husband to court. She remained, however, but a short time. When Admiral Schley entered there was a clapping of hands among the spectators. The admiral waved his hand, and on the first day of the court, the number of spectators was small.

Dewey Opens Court.

The court was called to order by a simple word from Admiral Dewey. The order of business was reading by Judge Advocate Lemly of the order of the navy department appointing Admiral Ramsay to a place on the court in place of Admiral Schley. Howison, and when this was accomplished, Captain Lemly turned to Admiral Schley and asked him to state whether he had objection to the court proceeding to the examination of the witnesses of the court collected before him. Admiral Schley answered that he had no objection, and the court proceeded to the examination of the witnesses.

The court then retired for the purpose of discussing the methods of procedure. Before the withdrawal a letter from Admiral Schley to the navy department requesting to be supplied with all papers bearing upon the case, and the department's reply granting the request, was read.

At 11:25 the court returned from its recess. Judge Advocate Lemly, addressing Admiral Schley as "Your excellency," asked if he had any suggestions to make as to the method of proceeding, whether he had any request to offer, or desired that he (Lemly) proceed. The admiral responded with a "Yes," and a move of the hand, "Go ahead."

Higginson Is Sworn.

Admiral Francis J. Higginson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, was the first witness called. He said that he had, as captain, commanded the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish war, and that for a part of the time the "flying squadron," of which Admiral Schley had been in command. He told of joining the fleet at Newport News; of going to Mayaguez, and then, on the 23d of May, of going to the mouth of the bay of Key West. He had been left on May 19, 1898, and Cleburne reached on the 23d.

"What was then done to secure communication with the Cuban forces on shore?" Captain Lemly asked.

"Nothing," said the witness. "I did not see that any communication was made, but I understood that information concerning the Cubans was received through Captain McCalla."

Admiral Higginson, in response to a question, said that this was later. He also told, in reply to questions, of the presence of the collier Merrimac, and of the arrival at Santiago on the evening of the 20th. In reply to questions, he said that the Massachusetts had at that time taken on about 1,000 tons of coal, but that as the weather was heavy this was done with difficulty.

This witness told the court that he left Santiago for Key West on the night of his arrival at the former place, after standing westward for some time, the vessels, in response to Commodore Schley's signals, all returned and steamed to within two or three miles of the mouth of the harbor.

"What happened to cause the decision to return to Key West?" "I don't know."

"What was the condition of the weather at that time for coal at sea?" "It was not impossible to coal, I think."

"Did you have any conference with the commanding officer in regard to returning to Santiago after you had gotten away to Key West?" "None; we acted under general orders."

Admiral Dewey was to follow the commander-in-chief. The signals of the commander-in-chief.

Colon Is Described. Speaking of the conditions when the Spanish harbor was again reached, Admiral Schley said he was well into the harbor, and that he saw the Spanish ship Colon lying in the outward harbor. He did not remember seeing other vessels, but the Colon was then 1,000 yards beyond Morro castle.

The vessel had lain there until she was fired upon, which was done on May 31, and had then retired. Describing this engagement, Admiral Higginson said it was on the day before the arrival of reinforcements under Admiral Sampson. He said that Admiral Schley had come aboard and said that he "wanted to go in and fire on the Colon."

"Some went in and fired on her," continued the witness. "He said the shots fell short of the Colon, and that the Spanish shore batteries had in turn fired at the bombarding ships."

In reply to questions as to what had been accomplished by the bombardment, the witness replied that it had served to draw the fire of the Spanish shore batteries and to give an idea of what it was composed of.

"What idea did you get of its composition?" "I do not think it amounted to anything."

"Where was Admiral Schley during the bombardment?" "At one time he was with me in the conning tower, but most of the time he was on the outside of it. I was near him most of the time."

"Describe the admiral's manner in this engagement?" "I hardly know how to answer that question, except to say that his manner was that of a commander-in-chief."

"What impression did the admiral's manner in that engagement make upon you?" "Mr. Raynor, counsel for Schley, objected to this question, and after some contention the question was withdrawn."

Judge Advocate Lemly stated before withdrawing the question that he considered the point as embraced in the precept, and said that while the task was a disagreeable one, he considered it his duty to ask it, and that he would do so at another time.

"Why did you not go in and destroy the Colon in the engagement on May 31?" Judge Advocate Lemly asked the witness.

"Because we were not ordered to do so," said the witness.

"Thought Colon Could be Destroyed." Later on the witness volunteered the statement: "I think the Colon could have been destroyed where she lay at anchor that day."

Admiral Higginson stated, in reply to questions from Captain Lemly, that there were no written orders, and, so far as he could recall, the only verbal orders were to "go in."

Judge Advocate Lemly then offered Admiral Higginson's report of the 5th of June, in which he said that the Colon was in line of duty. Judge Wilson of counsel for Admiral Schley said no objection.

Admiral Schley then stated that he had no further questions to ask of Admiral Higginson, and counsel for Admiral Schley stated that he had no questions to ask of Admiral Higginson.

The third question, coming as it did from the court, created something of a sensation, which was allayed by the reply. The question was: "Was there any effort made by Admiral Schley to destroy or capture the Spanish steamer Colon as she lay at anchor in the harbor at Santiago?"

"Object." "Object." "Object," came from counsel for Admiral Schley's counsel. Before a halt could be had the witness replied:

"No, I do not think it was."

The question and the reply led to a legal controversy. Judge Wilson and Mr. Raynor both gave reasons for their objections. They contended that the question called for the opinion of the witness, whereas only facts were admissible.

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